

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1. 27,310	16. 27,485
2. 26,535	17. 27,190
3. 27,180	18. 27,149
4. 27,100	19. 26,970
5. 27,300	20. 27,015
6. 27,400	21. 27,060
7. 27,200	22. 27,500
8. 27,170	23. 27,740
9. 26,755	24. 27,330
10. 27,110	25. 27,470
11. 27,150	26. 27,390
12. 27,200	27. 27,225
13. 27,350	28. 26,840
14. 26,980	29. 27,490
15. 27,170	30. 26,805

Total 815,030
 Less unsold and returned copies 11,322

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 Net daily average 26,788

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 9th day of September, A. D. 1900. M. H. HUNTER, Notary Public.

President Kruger is to have the freedom of a castle near Brussels. This will be much more substantial than a castle in Spain.

Aguaikind can never secure a place in the American Temple of Fame—no provision is made for immortalizing the deeds of footraces.

The forecast is already made that the turkey crop will be the largest this season in six years. And Thanksgiving more than a month away.

If Mr. Bryan does not receive a letter daily from his party managers in Nebraska it is nothing strange. Republicans are keeping them so busy that they have no time to write personal letters.

The only trouble with using a photograph for presenting Bryan's speeches is that some careless individual might make a mistake and turn the wrong paramount issue loose on some community.

The advantage of the installment plan of adding names of deceased notables to the roll to be recognized in the Hall of Fame is that in the interval the list of the eligible dead is constantly expanding.

According to the census bulletin Connecticut shows an increase of 102,000 in its population in the last decade. A subsequent bulletin may divulge the extent of the increase in the output of wooden nutmegs.

Registration returns from New York City indicate that it might not be amiss to look more thoroughly into the charges of Tammany colonization of voters. Up to date they show a phenomenal increase over any previous figures.

If the indemnity claims of the nations against China are referred to the arbitrators appointed under The Hague peace conference the members of that body need have no fear of being out of a job during the ordinary span of human life.

The American troops are now leaving China. Some of the powers which insist upon drastic measures against the Chinese and who have said the Americans were a stumbling block may wish the boys in blue were back to help them out in case of still further trouble.

The banks of Butler county have a million and a half of deposits, three-fourths of this the money of farmers. If the Nebraska farmers have not prospered under republican rule, where did they get this money, which represents a surplus over their immediate needs and expenses?

The sultan of Turkey has forewarned Germany that he will not be responsible for the safety of the crown prince should the latter undertake to visit Palestine. The sultan has proved himself so utterly irresponsible that nobody would expect him to be responsible for anybody.

When popocrats talk of the good results of their management of the state institutions they are careful not to particularize. This would be to invite too direct criticism from people who know that scarcely a state institution has not been demoralized and extravagantly managed through the installation of political incompetents in important positions.

The republicans of the little state of Rhode Island held their convention to nominate presidential electors Thursday, being the last of the states to put before the public their electoral ticket. The campaign in Rhode Island will therefore be the shortest of the season, but as the state is solidly for McKinley it would make no difference whether three weeks or three months were devoted to pre-election hustling.

REPUBLICAN POLICY AND PROSPERITY

Mr. Bryan and his adherents persistently assert that the prosperity which the country has enjoyed for the last three years is in nowise due to republican policy. They say it was brought about entirely by natural causes. But what natural causes affecting the industries and business of the country were there in the spring of 1897 that did not exist prior to the presidential election of 1896? Everybody remembers that at this time in the latter year industrial stagnation and business depression were at the worst stage. Apprehension of the possible success of the popocratic party had a deadening effect upon every kind of enterprise. It was the gloomiest situation the country had known for many years.

Immediately after the election there was a change. Capital did not wait for the installation of the republican party in power before seeking investment. Manufacturers at once reopened their mills and factories. There was a demand for labor. Before the McKinley administration was inaugurated nearly all branches of industry and all departments of business had become comparatively active, while financial distrust had largely given place to confidence. Why? Manifestly because of the faith of the country in republican policy. Natural conditions had not changed in the two or three months after the election, but the party of sound money and protection had been successful and the vast financial, industrial and commercial interests of the nation felt secure for at least four years. They knew that the currency would be maintained on a sound basis, that American industries and labor would be adequately protected and that the farmer would have a better home market for his products.

All this has been realized to an extent far beyond what was anticipated. The prosperity of the last three years for all interests is unparalleled in our history. Admit that natural causes have contributed to this, yet it is indisputable that if the party of free silver and free trade had been successful in 1896, instead of the immediate and rapid recovery in business which took place there would have swept over the country the most violent and destructive panic ever experienced, carrying disaster and ruin to all interests from which they would not yet have recovered. It is utterly idle for anybody to deny that our industrial development is due to republican policy, in view of the fact that our growth in this direction was arrested under the operation of democratic policy. With this development has come a great increase in the exports of manufactures, while at the same time the larger employment and better remuneration of labor have greatly improved the home market in the interest of the agricultural producer. The testimony of savings bank deposits, of canceled mortgages, and of the general improvement in the condition of the people, is overwhelming in approval of republican policy, and no ordinarily intelligent person will be deceived by the talk of these beneficent results of that policy being due wholly to natural causes.

The republican party still stands for the policy that has been chiefly instrumental in giving the country prosperity. Its opponent still advocates the destructive principles that the people repudiated four years ago. There ought to be no doubt as to the result of the popular verdict soon to be rendered.

THE MILITARISM BOGEY.

One of the favorite mottoes displayed on popocratic transparencies this year in Bryanite processions reads: "Regulars for empires—volunteers for republics." The impression intended to be conveyed by this catchy phrase is that the maintenance of a regular army, irrespective of numbers, is a menace to the republic because required by empires.

The particular people for whom this specious plea is formulated are the foreign-born citizens who harbor unpleasant recollections of the system of impressment employed by continental governments to recruit their military strength. As a matter of fact, however, there never has been nor is there now the slightest prospect for the establishment of an army in the United States made up by conscription. Never in the history of this country, except in stress of war, has the draft been resorted to to secure military enlistment. On the contrary, the regular army, in times of peace, has always been an army of volunteers, every member entering the ranks of his own free will.

The difference between the regular army and the volunteer army in this country has, therefore, been a difference not in the manner of enlistment, but in the length of the term of service. Instead of compulsory service in the army this government has always applied tests of physical and mental capacity that have barred the services of a large proportion of those anxious to enlist, and yet it has never been seriously impeded in keeping the ranks filled to the full strength prescribed by law.

The difference between the regular army of the United States and the regular armies of European empires is the difference between voluntary and involuntary service, and this difference will always be maintained, although a republic, like a monarchy or an empire, reserves the right to summon every able-bodied citizen to arms whenever the life of the nation is imperiled by either foreign or domestic foe.

The size of the army presents a different question. The policy of the republic has been and always will be to limit the army in numbers, in times of peace, to legitimate demands, at the same time to so adjust its organization as to form a nucleus for enlargement in times of emergency. It is not necessary to figure out, as Governor Roosevelt has done, that every thousand of our population is protected by one and a fraction of a soldier to prove that there is no danger of the civil authority

being overwhelmed by the military. The nation that could disperse and assimilate the great armies raised during the civil war without becoming tainted with militarism will never become subservient to an army numbering for the whole country less than the census population of Omaha.

As we have said before, "Regulars for empires and volunteers for republics" may be a striking motto, but it is utterly without application to existing conditions in this republic.

PROTECTION AGAINST STRIKES.

It is possible that one good result of the anthracite coal miners' strike will be an arrangement between the operators and the miners with a view to settling future differences without resort to strikes. In his address to the miners' convention at Scranton President Mitchell said: "Personally I have hoped we should be able at some time to establish the same method of adjusting wage differences as now exists in the bituminous coal regions, where employers' and miners' delegates meet in joint interstate convention and, like prudent, sensible business men, mutually agree upon a scale of wages which remains in force for one year, thus removing the causes of strikes and lockouts, and, even yet, I believe that in the future the anthracite operators will accept this humane and progressive method of treating with their employees." The merit of the plan in the bituminous coal region having been demonstrated, there appears to be no reason why it would not be found equally serviceable in the anthracite region.

The Illinois coal operators some time ago adopted a plan which has so far worked satisfactorily. An association was formed with headquarters at Chicago. The association is thoroughly officered and its headquarters are open at all times to hear any complaints which may come from the miners through the organized Mine Workers' union. Thus employers and employed have their respective tribunals open at all times to receive complaints and give them consideration, and they meet upon entire equality as officers of the Illinois Coal Operators' association and of the Mine Workers' union. Since this arrangement was inaugurated grievances have been presented and duly considered and disposed of by the joint tribunal of the two great interests. In no case has a strike or a lockout been threatened and the miners and operators in Illinois seem to have assured peace.

Here we have an excellent example of what may be accomplished by mutual efforts, through conciliatory methods, between employers and employed, to adjust differences, and there can be no doubt that its adoption wherever practicable would have beneficent results. Such an arrangement contemplates justice to all and only by making both employers and employed feel that justice is awarded to each can there be assured peace and tranquility between capital and labor.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

No one can say when negotiations between the powers and the Chinese government will be initiated. In the reply of our government to the French note relative to the bases of negotiations the hope was expressed that it will be found practicable to begin them at an early date, but in view of the fact that almost every day some one of the governments has a new suggestion, each tending to complicate rather than to simplify the situation, the promise for an early beginning of negotiations cannot be regarded as altogether favorable. It is not easy to understand the motives actuating some of the powers, particularly Germany, but it is safe to assume that each of them has in view the conservation of its own interests without very much regard for the interests of the others.

Meanwhile the American government is pursuing a straightforward course, in complete accord with its policy as defined months ago. Our troops, except the legation guard, are being withdrawn from China and we are manifesting toward the Chinese government the same friendly disposition that has been shown from the beginning. There is evidence that this attitude of the United States is not pleasing to some of the powers, but there is no doubt that it will be steadfastly adhered to and that its influence will continue to be favorable to the maintenance of peace, unless the Chinese themselves should do something, as there seems reason to apprehend they may, to counteract it.

LAME EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Bryan's explanations regarding the connection of some of his prominent supporters with the New York ice trust and the cotton bale trust are decidedly lame. In regard to the ice trust he says that Croker is not a director, but "simply a stockholder." Well, that does not relieve him of all responsibility for the way in which the combination has plundered the people of New York City, for it must be presumed that as the owner of \$100,000 of the stock of the trust he had something to say in regard to its business policy. And so of other stockholders in the combination who are supporting Bryan, viz.: Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, Hugh McLaughlin, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Augustus Van Wyck, F. A. Croker, E. D. Croker, L. J. Croker and E. R. Carroll, whose united holdings with that of Richard Croker amount to considerably more than a million of dollars. No sensible person will believe that these men took no part in ordering the business policy of the trust and to whatever extent they did so they are responsible for its exaction and oppression.

As to the cotton bale trust, in which Senator Jones, chairman of the democratic national committee, is a stockholder, it may be true that it has as yet secured only one-twentieth of the business of cotton-baling, but it is none the less a trust and is striving just as

hard as any of them to get control of the market. As to Senator Jones, it is sufficient to say that it comes with poor grace from him to denounce trusts while he retains stock in this one, the head of which was formerly a prominent official in the sugar trust. Leading Bryanite supporters as trust magnates may well excuse the candidate some irritation when he is asked for an explanation.

THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

When the Women's club first came prominently before the public notice there were many who freely asserted that it was nothing but a fad that would be of short duration. The women's clubs, however, continue to hold their own and as evidenced by their recent state convention for Nebraska, exhibit an activity fully commensurate with the tasks they have set before them.

Instead of developing along the lines which men's clubs have usually followed, the women have confined their field chiefly to educational departments and made their organizations true agencies for self-culture and intellectual study. So far as they have taken up matters of public moment the subjects have been those closely related to household affairs, such as municipal cleanliness, sanitary improvement, library promotion, school decoration, street embellishment and philanthropic charities. Surely no one would venture to criticize work in these directions as inappropriate to the women's organizations, while the positive progress made is to be ascribed in no small degree to their interest and encouragement.

Like many innovations which in their inception attracted attention for their novelty, the women's clubs have lost the curiosity seekers and settled down upon the more substantial basis of steady and systematic effort which alone accomplishes results. What they have done in their comparative brief career affords assurance of what they can yet do and the women's clubs are to be counted in on all the movements for reform or regeneration that come in contact with woman's sphere.

While the story which has come out of Chicago this last week about systematic conspiracies to defraud insurance companies reads almost like romance, it is only a wonder that attempts of this kind are not more often exposed. Doubtless the large insurance companies have to combat all sorts of crooked schemes every month in the year, but prefer not to give them publicity for fear of encouraging imitations. In the case in point the success of the conspiracy depended upon the collusion of certain officers of the insurance societies. This suggests a more rigid accountability and a more close check upon the men vested with the safeguarding of great insurance funds that really belong to the individual members of the body of the insured. As trust institutions these insurance societies and corporations are invested with a quasi public character which should not be lost sight of either by their managers or their members.

A good roads congress has been holding sessions in Michigan just to remind the public that the good roads movement goes on forever. The introduction of the bicycle was a powerful factor in promoting interest in better roads and the invasion of the automobile is sure to give a new impetus to the movement. The extension of the rural mail delivery branch of the postal system will still further draw attention to the necessity for substantial rural roadways and increase the incentive of the different communities to do their share in the work. Experience both in this country and abroad has shown that money put into good roads has proved a profitable investment.

The inhabitants of the islands which came under American control as a result of the war with Spain are daily being given a demonstration of what the American idea of justice is and that it is broader than anything they have ever been accustomed to. The right of habeas corpus is given to the Cubans and in the portion of the Philippines where tranquillity has in a large measure been restored American rules of law and evidence are observed. When native habits of judicial favoritism have been eradicated the people will enjoy civil blessings they have never anticipated.

A Chicago paper which has been polling the different classes and professions reports that the college professors in the north central states show a decided preference for McKinley. The intelligence of the country is opposed to Bryanism out of college as well as in college. The more the people study the questions at issue the less do they find in Bryanism to attract them.

ON PAR WITH THE BEAR.

It was comparatively easy to grab the tail of the Chinese dragon. The difficulty is to let go.

BUT WILL THEY?

There is a possibility that the consumer may have a few grievances about the price of coal which ought to be arbitrated.

PUNISHMENT FITS THE CRIME.

An Omaha man has been fined \$5 and costs for laughing during the funeral services over his prospective mother-in-law. Some men are altogether too precipitate.

STRENUOUS LIFE IN KENTUCKY.

Four men were cut and battered up in this city yesterday in an effort to arrive at the proper way to spell the name of one of them. We are going to learn to spell in Kentucky if we have to fill the graveyards to do it.

RUBBING OFF THE DUST OF ANGRANCE.

The marble palaces over the entrance to the governor's palace has been undergoing a thorough cleaning lately. Dirt has been removed that had accumulated for perhaps a hundred years and the result is that it has proved to be composed of the very

finest marble known—alabaster. The cleaning has helped the looks of the entrance wonderfully.

A GREAT SAD TRUTH.

Every now and then some millionaire arises to assure the world that money can't buy happiness. This seems to be one of the great and trustworthy truths which can only be learned by experience, and everybody insists on doing his best to make a personal test of the matter.

ADOPTING COLORADO METHODS.

The news of political rioting in Porto Rico gives further proof of the interest of the islanders in governmental affairs. The disturbances in Guayama and Arroyo, which constituted the interference of the insular police, were quite as lively as were the late performances of Chicago mobs, and even more sanguinary.

SAMPLE OF BRYANITE STUFF.

"I understand you make here the best rat traps for little rats," said Mr. Bryan at an Illinois town, and he added: "Millions are a rat, that the republican party seems disposed to turn loose rather than to catch. It will devour the substance of the people and steal away many a boy from his mother." A man who attempts to deceive people with stuff like that is not fit to be president of the United States.

COAL FOR NEWCASTLE.

When European orders for American coal come in at the rate of a million tons at once, as they are said to be coming now, it is time to reflect what this means. It seems to mean that the European mines are so nearly exhausted that it pays consumers in that part of the world to buy coal in this country and send their own ships or it is preferable to patronizing the mines which are comparatively speaking, at their doors, and if this hypothesis is correct, it means an immense increase in our trans-Atlantic coal trade in the immediate future, with a corresponding rapid depletion of our own supply. Looking a little further, it seems to mean that it is time science was finding a satisfactory substitute for coal as a fuel and a motive power.

COST OF LIVING LESS.

The interesting disclosure is made that the cost of living is less in the United States today than it was in 1860. Carefully compiled statistics show that articles costing \$100 then cost only \$75 now. It is true that a few things are more expensive, but commodities consumed generally by families, such as breadstuffs, sugar, rice, salt, woolen and cotton goods, boots and shoes and silk and rubber goods, are considerably cheaper now than they were thirty years ago. All manufactured goods, with hardly an exception, are cheaper, mainly because of improved processes of manufacture which enable the maker to reduce the cost to the lowest point. The development of our vast arable territory in the west, northwest and southwest, and the resulting increase in the land remained to be cultivated in the west and south, the fact is that millions of acres are still awaiting tillage. In Texas alone an area almost as extensive as that of the original thirteen states is virgin soil. The emigrant may have to go farther and work harder to establish a homestead in the United States, but Uncle Sam is still rich enough to give every able-bodied, industrious newcomer a chance to own a farm.

GENUINE PHILANTHROPY.

Checking the Ravages of One of the Great Scourges of Humanity.

The report of Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service on the first year's results of the experimental consumption hospital established by the government at Fort Stanton, N. M., encourages the hope that a substantial check may be placed on the ravages of one of the great scourges of humanity.

The climatic conditions of that part of New Mexico, which have always been considered especially favorable for the treatment of pulmonary diseases, have been tested by the experience of seventy patients brought there from the marine hospitals in every part of the country. Several marvelous cures are said to have been brought about and nearly every patient has experienced improvement.

The further progress of the experiment will be followed with interest. Its success will mean a two-fold blessing to humanity. Consumption is under certain conditions transmissible to healthy persons and the removal of consumptive patients to suitable hospitals is beneficial to the community and to the patients.

A RELIC OF BEGGARY.

The Tipping Tax Denounced as an Imposition.

Chicago Chronicle. Tipping is a relic of beggary. In the United States all honest labor is respected. Not many years ago the average American workman would have resented as a personal affront a private offer of money for a service for which the worker had contracted to be paid by his employer.

In Europe labor is denigrated as something below esteem. In a private house, as in public inns, the servants are still content to be regarded as only a degree higher than the beggars on the streets. As a rule the whole array will stand in line awaiting a departing guest's path with outstretched palms for alms.

Robbery of travelers is ancient as barbarism. Blackmail was originally tipping forced upon travelers in lonely mountain roads. To monstrous proportions has the tipping tax attained in Europe. Head waiters pay a lump sum to a proprietor for the place, taking their chances of extorting from the guests good return on the investment.

On the continent there is a scale of tipping, looked on now as a regular incident in the traveler's outfit. Per cent is the usual tip to the waiter is 10 per cent of the cost of a meal.

In some parts of Europe the guest is under practical compulsion to tip a succession of waiters in a restaurant. The bread is served by a boy. He must be tipped. The ordered dishes are served by another man. He must be tipped. The head waiter must be tipped in addition to all these. The collector who receives the cash for the order must be tipped. The cigars are sometimes sold by a girl. She must be tipped. The door is opened by a boy. He must be tipped.

The cable reports that London waiters are to hold a mass meeting in a public square today to demand that license be denied to restaurant keepers who refuse to pay wages to waiters, and in addition, demand from them a premium for appointment as waiter and a per cent of their tips.

It is an old chronicle now that a famous London waiter allowed his valet \$100 a year as wages and paid him \$500 a year for the tips at the door, a tax on the aristocrats who called to see the great man and were told he was at home only after tribute.

The tipping tax exists in less aggravated magnitude in this country. It is growing. It may be checked by public opinion. If people will not submit to it hotel proprietors and restaurant keepers will be compelled to serve customers for the sum in the bill.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Buffalo Express: Not all of the good people who work for temperance select practical good because it is not brought about in accordance with a preconceived theory. At the central New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Cazenovia on Monday Bishop McCabe earnestly defended the canteen policy of the present administration.

San Francisco Chronicle: The First Congregational church of Brooklyn, N. Y., has a dancing class which has entered successfully upon its third season. It was organized as an auxiliary to church work. Despite the fact that it has evolved communism and severe criticism from far and wide, the class is said to be now more popular than it ever was before, and its membership is increasing rapidly.

Portland, Oregonian: To all strained and wordy contentions concerning the possible future state of the agnostic or the suicide, the follower of Christ and his teachings may answer, "Judge not that ye be not judged," while the credulous man, endowed with a full measure of trust and human sympathy, may ask and assert with Whittier, the gentlest soul that ever faced death with the simple logic of divine love: "Who are the eternal thoughts? Who take of scheme and plan? The Lord is God! He needeth not The poor device of man."

Springfield Republican: One might suppose that the Chinese would more easily Christianized if the missionaries pointed to the cross more and waved alien flags less. The "flag" theory is beautifully expressed, it may be added, by the words of a Miss Duw, a missionary just arrived in San Francisco. "There is no use talking settlement," she says, "until we have the heads of Prince Tuan and of the empress dowager. It is foolish to think of honest peace while they are living. In my belief a Christian missionary who represents negotiations for peace are entered into." If Count von Buelow, or even Mr. Hay, had said that, no one could express surprise, perhaps, since they represent Caesar and the methods of Caesar. But does a demand for the heads of Tuan and the empress benefit a Christian missionary? It represents the unutterable pathos and moral sublimity of the cross?

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

South Omaha holds the prize banner for percentage of increase in population in the last census period.

The display of abandoned farms in Massachusetts suggests one reason why that state objects to having Uncle Sam seek other worlds to conquer.

President Stryker of Hamilton college makes the neat characterization of Bryan as "The Mrs. Gummidge of politics and the Dick Swiveler of finance."

A Jerseyman who eloped with the funds of a bank of which he was an officer left a hitherto exemplary record to console the depositors. It was all he left.

Mark Twain says he is in doubt about the age at which an author should lay aside his pen. He used to think it was 60, but he is now 65 and has changed his mind.

In San Francisco the affliction of kleptomania among aristocratic people is now diagnosed as plain insanity. As Brother Jasper should say, but doesn't "de world do move?"

John M. Kell, who was executive officer of the privateer Alabama during the civil war, died at his home in Sunbury, Ga. He was of Scotch ancestry, but was born in Georgia in 1825.

Flood-swept Johnston on Saturday of last week celebrated the centennial of its birth and had such a joyous time as to forget for the day the surplus of water at the christening eleven years ago.

The mere prospect of the injection of modern vim and vitality into the columns of the London Times is sufficient to provoke a howl of indignation from the journalistic Rameses of China and elsewhere.

The new American minister to Italy, George von Lehr Meyer of Boston, has been a member of the Massachusetts legislature five years, speaker of the state assembly three years and is republican national committeeman from his state.

David Doble, the famous trainer and driver of trotting horses, whose skill in the sulky has perhaps never been equaled, does not seem to go well in matrimonial harness. The supreme court of New York has granted his latest wife a divorce.

The timely discovery has been made that the Rough Rider's name is too big for the official ballot in New York and in consequence thereof it will be necessary to increase the width of the ballot in order to get all of the warrior's name upon it.

Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, populist candidate for vice president in 1896, now divides his time between writing history and managing a farm. Since retiring from political platforms Mr. Watson has risen by leaps and bounds in the estimation of political organs.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

You may measure a man by the things that move him.

Religion is not a scheme to get good crops from poor sowing.

No prattle is so purposeless as that of prayerless preaching.

It is only as long as God's sun shines on this world that it is fair.

The man who reflects deeply will soon be a light instead of a reflector.

It is better to have your heart in your heart than your heart in the bank.

Diligence in business is religious only when the business becomes divine service.

Only the life that has mountain heights to tap the clouds can have fruitful eyes.

It is better to let your family wreck the house than to allow fashion to ruin your home.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTIES.

Detroit Journal: It is chiefly by tramping a man's heart under her feet that a woman stamps her picture indelibly on the man's memory.

Brooklyn Life: "Shew-I wonder why it is that so many old folks have fat bank accounts?"

Philadelphia Bulletin: "Fay-Wien, I marry, it will be a brave hero, who fear nothing."

Max-Yes, dear; I am sure you will never wed any other kind of a man.

Detroit Free Press: "She accepted me, but wouldn't let me sit by her on the sofa."

Why not?" "She said she'd just paid \$9 cents to have her white dress done up."

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Smith-She said she is going to marry Mr